

# UNIT 8

## Arthur C Clerke: 2001: A Space Odyssey

### Vocabulary:

odyssey	رحلة طويلة/ملحمة	science fiction	الخيال العلمي
radio waves	موجات لاسلكية	exploration	استكشاف
appreciation	تقدير/امتنان/استحسان	critical thinking	التفكير النقدي
critics	النقاد	criticize	ينقد
criticism	النقد	space travel	السفر للفضاء
specific	محدد	a spaceship	سفينة فضاء
a space shuttle	مكوك فضاء	satellite	قمر صناعي/تابع
planet	كوكب	universe	الكون
galaxy	مجرة	emergency	طوارئ
interrupt	يقاطع	pressure	الضغط
astronaut	رائد فضاء	astronomer	عالم فلك
controls	أجهزة التحكم	horrified	مرتعب
threaten	يهدد	zero gravity	انعدام الجاذبية
Saturn	كوكب زحل	contact earth	يتصل بالأرض
fail	يفشل/يعجز عن / يرسب	partly	جزئياً
replace	يستبدل	replacement	استبدال / بديل
check	يفحص/يراجع	breath	النفس
breathe	يتنفس	breathing	التنفس
happen = occur	يحدث	science facts	حقائق العلم
go wrong	يحدث به عطل	survive = stay alive	يبقي علي قيد الحياة
electric cars	سيارات كهربائية	benefits	فوائد
space station	محطة فضائية	structure	بنية / تركيب
laboratory	معمل	advertising	الدعاية والإعلان
measure	يقيس	equipment (u)	أجهزة (لا تعد)
float	يطفو	downside	جانب سلبي
position	وضع/مركز/مكانة	failure	فشل / رسوب
measurement	قياس	space journeys	رحلات فضائية
electrical goods	سلع كهربائية	the spaceship	سفينة الفضاء
		Discovery	ديسكفري

artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	chess	الشطرنج
social media	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي	samples	عينات
beneficial	مفيد	chemicals	مواد كيميائية
direction	اتجاه / اخراج	benefit	يفيد/يستفيد/فائدة
foundation	أساس/مؤسسة/تأسيس	editor	محرر/رئيس تحرير
promote	يشجع/يروج لـ/يعزز	wheelchair	كرسي متحرك (للمعاقين)

### Prepositions:

travel into space	يسافر الى الفضاء	name after	يسمى باسم
be famous for	مشهور بـ	expert in	خبير في
send messages to	يبعث برسائل الي	give advice about	يقدم نصيحة بشأن
cut down trees	يقطع الأشجار	cut down prices	يقلل الأسعار
deal with	يتعامل مع	work on a film	يعمل في انتاج فيلم
walk on the moon	يسير علي سطح القمر	send a rocket into space	يرسل صاروخاً للفضاء
fly to	يطير الي	on the spaceship	علي متن سفينة الفضاء
turn on = switch on	يفتح (جهاز)	turn off = switch off	يغلق (جهاز)
lose contact with	يفقد الاتصال بـ	have contact with	له اتصال بـ
wake up	يستيقظ	threaten to	يهدد بأن...
move forward	يتحرك للأمام	on earth	علي كوكب الأرض
since the beginning of time	منذ باية الزمان	be ready to + inf.	مستعد أن...
be ready for + n.	مستعد (لشيء)	with the help of	بمساعدة
take control of	يسيطر علي	go out of control	يخرج عن نطاق السيطرة
lose control of	يفقد السيطرة علي	have control over	يتحكم في
travel across Egypt	يسافر في أنحاء مصر	the pros and cons of	مزايا وعيوب ...
wait at the garage	ينتظر في الجراج	for the first time	لأول مرة

## Words and their antonyms:

fact	حقيقي	fiction	خيال
factual	حقيقي	fictional	خيالي
active	نشط	inactive/passive	غير نشيط/سلبي
present	الحاضر	past	الماضي
present	حاضر	absent	غائب
right	صواب	wrong	خطأ
right	يمين	left	يسار
meaningful	بناءء / هادف/ ذو مغزي	meaningless	تافه / بلا معنى
practical	عملي	theoretical	نظري
take off	تقلع (الطائرة)	land	تهبط
real	حقيقي	unreal	غير حقيقي
true	حقيقي	untrue	غير حقيقي
land	تهبط	take off	تقلع
awake	مستيقظ	asleep	نام

## Irregular Verbs

outdo/outdid/outdone	يفوق	overcome/overcame/ overcome	يتغلب علي
outgrow/outgrew/outgrown	يفوقه في النمو	oversee/oversaw/ overseen	يراقب / يشرف علي
outrun/outran/ outrun	يسبق	oversleep/overslept/ overslept	يفرط في النوم
write/wrote/written	يكتب	overtake/overtook/ overtaken	يتجاوز (بالسيارة)
withstand/withstood/withstood	يتحمل	overthrow/overthrew/ overthrown	يقلب/يهزم

**Derivatives:**

verb		noun		adjective	
consult	يُستشير	consultant consultation	استشاري/مستشار تشاوَر		
direct	يُخرج/يوجه	director direction	مخرج اخراج / اتجاه		
horrify	يُرعِب	horror	رعب	horrified	مرعوب
threaten	يُهدد	threat	تهديد	threatening threatened	مُهدد مُهدّد
control	يسيطر/يتحكم	control	سيطرة/تحكم	controlled	
interrupt	يقاطع	interruption	مقاطعة		
found	يؤسس	foundation	مؤسسة		
press	يضغط	pressure	الضغط	pressing pressurized	عاجل/مُلح مضغوط
		technician	فني (الشخص)	technical	فني / تقني

**Collocations and Vocab for Translation:**

emergency exit	مخرج الطوارئ	remote control	جهاز التحكم عن بُعد
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	control prices	التحكم في الأسعار
emergency landing	هبوط اضطراري	emergency summit	قمة طارئة
emergency session	جلسة طارئة	control system	نظام التحكم
technical support	الدعم الفني	emergency situation	موقف طارئ
emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ	beyond your control	خارج نطاق السيطرة
market control	الرقابة على الأسواق	explicit threat	تهديد واضح
implied threat	تهديد ضمني	imminent threat	تهديد وشيك
financial consultant	مستشار مالي	horror movies	أفلام الرعب
a direct relationship	علاقة مباشرة	pose a threat to	يُشكل تهديداً لـ
emergency room	غرفة الطوارئ	beneficial effect	تأثير مفيد
developing countries	الدول النامية	developed countries	الدول المتقدمة
science articles	مقالات علمية	science magazines	مقالات علمية
scientific consultant	مستشار علمي	quality of life	نوعية الحياة
satellite television	بث تليفزيوني عبر الأقمار الصناعية	be famous as	يكون مشهوراً باعتبارهِ

### Definitions:

<b>consultant</b>	Someone with a lot of experience in a subject whose job is to give advice about it
<b>director</b>	someone who gives instructions to actors and other people in a film
<b>physics</b>	the science that deals with the structure of objects and substances
<b>radar</b>	A method of finding the position of things such as planes by sending out radio waves
<b>technician</b>	someone who does practical work connected with science or technology
<b>emergency</b>	Relating to an unexpected and dangerous situation
<b>interrupt</b>	Stop a process or activity for a short time
<b>pressure</b>	The force that a gas or liquid has when it is inside a container
<b>horrified</b>	shocked
<b>threaten</b>	Tell someone that you will hurt them or cause serious problems for them if they do not do what you want
<b>controls</b>	Parts of a machine that you use to make it work
<b>be about to</b>	Be ready to start doing something
<b>zero-gravity</b>	Without the force that makes objects fall to the ground
<b>physicist</b>	Someone who works in physics

### The Listening Text:

Today, I'm going to give a talk about one of the most famous writers of science **fiction**: Arthur C. Clarke. He was born in England in 1917, the son of a farmer. He was always **interested in** science, but his father died and his family did not have much money, so Clarke had to find work as soon as he finished school. He got a job with the government, although he **wrote for** science magazines in his free time. He was able to develop his skills in science during the Second World War, when he worked with **radar**. This system was being used for the first time, to help planes to land. Many science articles by Clarke had been published in magazines before the war ended. He predicted **satellite television** in one article. Later, his science fiction stories were also published in magazines.

Clarke decided to go to university after the war and he **graduated in** maths and **physics**. He became the **editor** of a science magazine and continued to write articles and stories. Many of his

stories were about people travelling into space in rockets. Soon he was famous as a writer and also as a **scientific consultant**. Scientists and technicians knew that Clarke could be asked about spaceships and satellites, and he was happy to talk about his ideas. In 1964, Clarke was asked to work on a film for the famous **director** Stanley Kubrick. The director wanted to make a film of one of Clarke's short stories. This became *2001: A Space Odyssey*. The film, about travelling far into space, has been watched by many millions of people since it was made in 1968. After a serious illness, Clarke was **in a wheelchair** for many years and he died in 2008, but he is remembered as a great scientist as well as a writer. The Arthur C Clarke **Foundation** has promoted **شجع** the use of technology to improve the **quality of life** in developing countries, and there are now parts of space that have been named after him.

**Read the following passage carefully:**

### **2001: A Space Odyssey**

Only two men were awake on the spaceship *Discovery*. Their names were David Bowman and Frank Poole. Their job was to look after the spaceship and the three other astronauts, who were sleeping during the long journey to the planet **Saturn**. Bowman and Poole were helped by Hal, an extremely intelligent computer. One morning, Poole was watching a video message that had been sent to him by his family on earth. It was **interrupted** by Hal, who said that part AE35 of the spaceship **was about to** fail. Part AE35 was important because it sent messages to earth.

Poole went outside the spaceship to replace the part. He was used to working in **zero-gravity** so he changed the part easily. However, when Bowman **checked** the old part later, he found nothing wrong. That afternoon, Hal told **them** that the new part AE35 was also about to fail. The men were not used to hearing that there were problems with the spaceship and they thought that this was strange, so they contacted earth. They were told that something was wrong with Hal and that they should turn the computer off. Suddenly, they lost contact with earth. Part AE35 was not working.

Poole decided to replace the new part AE35, but while he was outside, the spaceship suddenly moved forward and hit him. He was killed. Bowman was **horrified** and wondered if Poole was killed by Hal. He decided to wake up the other astronauts, but to do this, he needed Hal's help. At first, Hal refused, but when Bowman **threatened** to cut Hal's wires, the computer finally agreed.

Bowman started to wake up the other astronauts, but suddenly he felt the inside of the spaceship become very cold. The **pressure** inside the spaceship was falling fast and all the air was disappearing. Bowman ran to an **emergency** room so he could breathe some oxygen. He now understood that the computer that had been built to help him was trying to kill him. He had to find Hal's **controls** so that he could turn off the computer.

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1-Hal was an extremely intelligent (astronaut – spaceship – computer – shuttle).  
 2-Hal interrupted Poole's video message to say that the part of the ship that sent messages to earth was about to (fall – leave – come – fail).  
 3-It was easy for Bowman to change the part in space because he was used to working in (total – zero – partial – full) gravity.  
 4-Bowman and Poole decided to (connect - contact – communicate – destroy) earth because they thought it was strange that there were problems with the spaceship.  
 5-While Poole was (outside – inside – under – above) he spaceship, the spaceship suddenly moved forward and killed him.  
 6-Bowman made Hal help him to awake the astronauts by threatening to (cut his head – cut his wires – send him to earth – shoot him).

**Answer the following questions:**

- 7-What does the underlined word "them" refer to"  
 8-Why did Bowman run to an emergency room?  
 9-What do you think would happen if intelligent computers controlled the world?  
 10-Find words in the passage which mean:  
 a) quickly and unexpectedly  
 b) to say that you will not do something

**Language Notes:**

كثير من الكلمات الدالة على الوظائف تنتهي بما يلي: -ian/-ist/-or/-er/man

<b>-ian</b>	Technician / electrician كهربائي / politician / physician طبيب / optician أخصائي / librarian / dietician تغذية / النظارات
<b>-ist</b>	Scientist / chemist / specialist أخصائي / archaeologist عالم آثار / physicist عالم / receptionist / dentist / oculist طبيب عيون / فيزياء
<b>-ant</b>	Accountant / assistant / servant / consultant / flight attendant مضيئة
<b>-or</b>	Director / doctor / actor / sailor / supervisor مشرف
<b>-er</b>	Farmer / plumber سباك / carpenter / teacher / manager / worker / builder / driver
<b>others</b>	Cook / pilot / chef / nurse / vet طبيب بيطري

### ⚡ لاحظ الاستخدامات المختلفة لكلمة about :

- ♣ About = a little less or more than a number or amount حوالي
- The accident happened about two months ago..
- ♣ About = ready to start doing something علي وشك
- I was about to leave when Ahmed arrived.
- ♣ About = almost تقريبا
- Dinner is just about ready.
- ♣ About = nearby في مكان قريب
- They heard someone moving about outside.
- ♣ About = on the subject of / connected with عن / بشأن
- I wish you'd do something about your bedroom - it's a real mess.

### ⚡ مع الكلمات الآتية لا يستخدم حرف جر مع الفعل go :

♣ go home / downtown/abroad/everywhere / somewhere / upstairs / downstairs

- He went upstairs to see what had happened.
- I went home a bit early to catch the beginning of the programme.

### ⚡ مع الفعل help يمكن استخدام inf. أو to + inf.

- Clarke helped a director make / to make a film.

### ⚡ لاحظ استخدام -fy لتكوين بعض الأفعال :

-fy = make/become

<u>Horror</u>	<u>horrify</u> يُرعب	<u>Simple</u>	<u>simplify</u> يُبسط
<u>beauty</u>	<u>Beautify</u> يُزين / يُجمل	<u>clear</u>	<u>clarify</u> يوضح
<u>Pure</u>	<u>Purify</u> يُنقي	<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Liquefy</u> يحول لسائل
<u>Identity</u>	<u>Identify</u> يتعرف علي	<u>Notification</u>	<u>notify</u> يُخطر
<u>Modification</u>	<u>modify</u> يُعدل	<u>Mummy</u>	<u>mummify</u> يُحنط
<u>Qualification</u>	<u>qualify</u> يؤهل/يتأهل	<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>satisfy</u> يلبي / يُشبع
<u>Terror</u>	<u>terrify</u> يُرعب / يخيف	<u>justification</u>	<u>justify</u> يُبرر



### words Often Confused:

- ◆ **loose** غير مثبت بإحكام/واسع - فضفاض
  - **Loose** clothing gives you greater freedom of movement.
- ◆ **lose / lost / lost** يفقد/يخسر
  - I recovered استعاد the money I had **lost**.
- ◆ **loss** خسارة/فقدان/ضياع
  - He told the police about the **loss** of his car.
- ◆ **Time (uncountable)** الوقت بصفة عامة (لا تجمع)
  - Installation تركيب of the new system will save **time**.
- ◆ **Time (countable)** مرة (تجمع)
  - How many **times** do I have to ask you to pay attention ينتبه ?

### 🏠 **human (adj.)** بشري / إنساني

- ◆ The accident was the result of **human** error.

### 🏠 **humane (adj.)** عطوف

- ◆ The refugees اللاجئين receive **humane** treatment.

### 🏠 **Fault** خطأ ◆ **Foul** خطأ في الرياضة

- ◆ I'm very sorry. It's my **fault**.
- ◆ He had committed 3 **fouls** in the match.

### 🏠 **fall / fell / fallen** يسقط ◆ **fail** يفشل / يرسب ◆ **fell** يقطع (شجرة)

- ◆ The book **fell** from his hands.
- ◆ He **failed** the English exam.
- ◆ More than 50 trees were **felled**.

### Exercises on Vocabulary and language notes

#### Choose the correct answer:

1. If you like working with electrical goods, you should become a/an (magician – electrician – politician – physician).
2. My brother wants to become a (politician – police – politics – policy).
3. After studying ancient history, Mona became a/an (cardiologist – archaeologist – biologist – dermatologist).

4. We want to buy some medicine from the (botanist – economist – chemist – environmentalist).
5. There were (about – down – above – forward) 100 people in the theatre.
6. I was about (going – went – to go – goes) out when my friend arrived.
7. Breakfast is just (about – above – beneath – over) ready.
8. There's a message for Ahmed. Is he (on – above – into – about)?
9. We saw a film being made by a famous (director – doctor – victor – editor) today!
10. The company needed help with its advertising so they asked a/an (applicant – complainant – consultant – commuter) to work with them.
11. Most planes can land in any type of weather because the pilots can use (burglar – ruler – spacebar – radar).
12. My cousin is a/an (politician – technician – musician – beautician) and works in the laboratory of a big company that makes medicine.
13. We learnt how to measure energy in our (physics – music – history – biology) lesson today.
14. The (screens – keyboards – fans – controls) for this computer game don't work. Can I try yours?
15. The children were (liquefied – solidified – horrified – identified) to find a poisonous snake in their tent.
16. The teacher said that we should never (accept – interrupt – adjust – admit) her while she is talking.
17. In (zero-gravity / normal gravity / full gravity – usual gravity) , things that are not attached to something start to float around.
18. Air (treasure – pressure – culture – capture) is usually high in good weather and low in bad weather.
19. The shopkeeper (deepened – darkened – threatened – hardened) to call the police when the man refused to pay.
20. Ambulances drive very fast when there is a/an (accuracy – efficiency – deficiency – emergency)
21. You use an emergency (landing – law – exit – room) when there a fire
22. You might use a (remote – route – reboot – cute) control to change TV channels.
23. Our conversation was (doubted – indebted – interrupted – exchanged) by a knock on the door.
24. There is a (pressure – pressing – depressive – pressurized) need for food in many parts of Africa.
25. This news will (purify – simplify – horrify – qualify) my parents.
26. He received a (threatened – threatening – filling – deepening) letter from an unknown person.
27. I'm afraid I haven't got a very good sense of (description – affection – direction – indication), so I easily get lost.
28. The (downside – offside – countryside – outside) of living here, of course, is that it is expensive.
29. Be (aggressive – positive – conclusive – depressive) about your future and get on with living a normal life.

30. The creation of new playgrounds will (admit – commit – acquit – benefit) the local children.
31. It can be (official – beneficial – commercial – artificial) to share your feelings with someone you trust.
32. The man in the emergency (home – house – room – floor) went into a coma. غيبوبة
33. If you (fail – bail – fulfill – distill) to pay your bill, you run the risk of having your electricity supply cut off .
34. You will have to take your prescription روصة to a (physicist – dentist – chemist – receptionist).
35. A/an (archaeologist's – oculist's – pharmacist's – ophthalmologist's طبيب عيون) job is to find out what life might have been like long ago.
36. The (failure – architecture – capture – structure) of the company was a direct result of bad management.
37. Don't meddle with يعبث بـ the electrical wiring; you're not a/an (musician – politician – beautician – electrician).
38. A (musician – politician – beautician – electrician) is someone who practices politics as his or her professional career.
39. The accident happened as the plane was (over – down – about – forward) to take off.
40. The film was (of – about – into – for) creatures from outer space.
41. Exercising will not only lower blood (agriculture – adventure – failure – pressure) but possibly protect against heart attacks.
42. If you have any queries استفسارات (about – of – off – to) your treatment, the doctor will answer them.
43. Without more training or advanced (optical – satirical – technical – statistical) skills, they'll lose their jobs.
44. She has kept up physical training for several years without (assumption – consumption – interruption – corruption).
45. If symptoms أعراض persist تستمر , (insult – consult – assault – result) a doctor without delay.
46. The school has served the community since its (foundation – recommendation – accommodation – graduation) in 1835.
47. The force of (ability – activity – charity – gravity) makes things fall to earth.
48. The idea behind (microwave – dishwasher – radar – screen) was to send out radio waves and listen for echoes from enemy planes.
49. (Economists – Environmentalists – Physicists – Dentists) are searching for a theory that covers matter, energy, radiation, and gravity.
50. A movie (victor – director – ancestor – creditor) is a person who directs the making of a film
51. The terrorists are (preventing – threatening – dividing – waking) to blow up the plane.
52. I have a/an (horrible – admirable – indispensable – curable) suspicion شك that we've come to the wrong station.
53. The unit of heat energy commonly used in (economics – statistics – physics – genetics) is the calorie.

54. The police were in complete (control – patrol – stool – symbol) of the situation.  
55. Your nearest emergency (exact – exam – example – exit) is at the end of this corridor.  
56. She began to (comfort – consult – control – confess) doctors, and each had a different diagnosis. **تشخيص**  
57. Don't let yourself be (treasured – pleased – pressured – assured) into signing something you haven't read.  
58. She (failed – filled – filed – felled) to comprehend **يفهم** the seriousness of the situation.  
59. He reached for the (react – revolt – recharge – remote) control and pressed the "play" button.  
60. By flying low, the plane was able to avoid detection by enemy (land – ground – radar – vehicles).

## Grammar

### Past Passive Forms

الماضي البسيط Past Simple في المبنى للمجهول: 🏠

#### Was/were (not) + PP.

- ◆ The government **built** new hospitals in the countryside last year.
- New hospitals **were built** in the countryside last year.

الماضي المستمر Past continuous في المبنى للمجهول: 🏠

#### Was/were (not) + being + PP.

- ◆ My mother **was cleaning** the house when I arrived.
- The house **was being cleaned** when I arrived.

المضارع التام Present Perfect في المبنى للمجهول: 🏠

#### Have/has (not) been + PP.

- ◆ Actors **have used** the hotel in many famous films.
- The hotel **has been used** in many famous films.

## الماضي التام Past Perfect فى المبنى للمجهول:

### Had (not) been + PP.

- ♦ Mother had not made the bread when we went to bed.
- The bread had not been made when we went to bed.

♦ فى حالة وجود مفعولين يمكن أن نبدأ بأى منهما فى المبنى للمجهول و لكن لاحظ استخدام حرف جر عندما نبدأ بالمفعول المباشر.

- ♦ She made me a cup of coffee.
- I was made a cup of coffee.
- A cup of coffee was made for me.

♦ يستخدم حرف الجر for مع أفعال معينة مثل:

buy / build / find / order / make / leave / save / get / keep. (for)

♦ يستخدم حرف الجر to مع أفعال معينة مثل:

give / bring / lend / offer / pass / read / sell / show / write / teach / ask (to)

- ♦ He sold me his old car.
- I was sold his old car.
- His old car was sold to me.

♦ فعل make يأتى بعده المصدر بدون to فى المعلوم ، وفى المبنى للمجهول يُستخدم بعده to + inf.

- ♦ They made me sign the documents.
- I was made to sign the documents.

♦ فى حالة الأفعال التى يأتى بعدها to + inf. نستخدم فى المبنى للمجهول to be + PP.

ومن أمثلة هذه الأفعال: would like / ask / want / demand / would love / hope / expect

- ♦ She asked the manager to give her a pay rise.
- She asked to be given a pay rise.

- ♦ She wanted her father to take her to the theatre.
- She wanted to be taken to the theater.

♦ فى حالة الأفعال التى يأتى بعدها V. + ing. نستخدم فى المبنى للمجهول being + PP.

ومن أمثلتها like/love/hate/remember/ enjoy/avoid/insist on

- ♦ She hates people telling her lies.
- She hates being told lies (by others).

♦ لاحظ التحويل إلى المبنى للمجهول فى حالة وجود أحد الأفعال التالية :

think / say / believe / know / consider / understand / claim / expect / allege / report / suppose / fear / hope

♦ يمكن تحويل الجمل إلى المبني للمجهول بطريقتين :  
الطريقة الأولى:

بقية الجملة بدون تغيير + that + (التصريف الثالث من فعل الجملة الأولى) 1) It + be + P.P.

- People think that this building **withstands** earthquakes.
- It is thought that this building **withstands** earthquakes.
- The police believed that she stole the documents.
- It was believed that she stole the documents.

الطريقة الثانية وفيها نبدأ بفعل الجملة الثانية:

من الفعل الثاني للجملة + to-inf. (التصريف الثالث من الفعل الأول) + to Be + PP. + فاعل الجملة 2  
(في المضارع أو المستقبل البسيط)  
+ to have + PP. (من الفعل الأول) + to be + PP + فاعل الجملة الثانية  
(في الماضي و المضارع التام و الماضي التام)

- People think that this building **withstands** يتحمل earthquakes.
- This building is thought to **withstand** earthquakes.
- The police believed that she **stole** the documents.
- She was believed to **have stolen** the documents.
- Investigators think that a fire **broke** out because of a cigarette end.
- A fire is thought to **have broken** out because of a cigarette end.

♦ لاحظ انه في كلا الطريقتين يتم تحويل الأفعال السابقة think/say/believe, etc. إلى المبني للمجهول:

- People believe that she stole the documents.
- = It is believed that she stole the documents.
- = It is believed that the documents were stolen.
- = She is believed to have stolen the documents.

♦ في حالة وجود مضارع مستمر نستخدم to be + ing

- I think he is making a plan.  
It is thought that he is making a plan.  
 = It is thought that a plan is being made.  
 He is thought to be making a plan.

♦ في حالة وجود ماضى مستمر نستخدم to have been + V- ing

- I think he was making a plan.  
It is thought that he was making a plan.  
 He is thought to have been making a plan.

♦ إذا بدأنا بمفعول الجملة الثانية

- من الفعل الثاني PP. + to be + (التصريف الثالث من الفعل الأول) PP. + to Be + مفعول الجملة 2  
 (في المضارع أو المستقبل البسيط)  
 من الفعل الثاني PP. + to have been + (من الفعل الأول) PP. + to be + مفعول الجملة 2  
 (في الماضي و المضارع التام و الماضي التام)

- We know that he sells drugs.  
 Drugs are known to be sold by him.
- The newspaper reported that he forged the money.  
 The money was reported to have been forged by him.

♦ لاحظ أن الفاعل في المبنى للمجهول يمكن أن يكون جملة تبدأ بإحدى الكلمات الآتية:  
When / what / how / why / how much / how long...

- ♣ We don't know why he left early.  
Why he left early wasn't known.

*Changing from Passive into Active*

♦ عند إعادة الجملة للمعلوم نتبع الخطوات الآتية:

- (1) نبدأ بفاعل مناسب.
- (2) إعادة التصريف الثالث إلى زمنه الأصلي حسب زمن be.
- (3) يعود المفعول إلى مكانه في آخر الجملة.

- I think we are being followed.

♦ لاحظ أن الجملة المراد تحويلها هي : We are being followed.

♦ لاحظ زمن Be في هذه الجملة هو المضارع المستمر (Present Cont.) ولذلك فإن التصريف الثالث followed يعود إلى المضارع المستمر. ونستخدم فاعل مناسب:

- I think someone **is following us**.

♦ لاحظ تحويل we إلى us في مكان المفعول في الجملة السابقة.

- The garden **has just been watered**.
- They **have just watered** the garden.
- What she had said **wasn't believed**.  
We **didn't believe** what she had said.

### Exercises on Grammar:

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Radar (used - was being used - is using - would use) for the first time, to help planes to land.
- 2- Many science articles by Clarke (are published - have been published - had been published - will be published) in magazines before the war ended.
- 3- His science fiction stories were also (published - to publish - publishing - publishes) in magazines.
- 4- Scientists and technicians (knows - are knowing - knew - were known) that Clarke could be asked about spaceships and satellites.
- 5- Clarke (was asked - will be asked - were asked - has asked) to work on a film for the famous director Stanley Kubrick a decade ago.
- 6- The film (is watched - was watched - has been watched - had been watched) by many millions of people since it was made in 1968.
- 7- There are now parts of space that (naming - named - is named - have been named) after him.
- 8- By last summer, the new factory (had built - had been built - was being built - has been built).
- 9- When Father returned home, his dinner (was making - is making - was being made - had made).
- 10- I had waited at the garage until my car (repaired - is repaired - was repaired - has been repaired).
- 11- My mobile (was lost - lost - was being lost - has been lost) in the sports club yesterday.
- 12- A rocket (is being sent - is sending - were sent - was sent) into space in 1944.
- 13- Twelve people (have been sent - was sent - have sent - to be sent) to walk on the moon.
- 14- Many spaceships (had been flown - are flown - have been flown - are being flown) to the moon before Apollo 11 in 1969.



- 15- Photographs of the dark side of the moon (could see – saw – could be seen – will be seen) in 1959.
- 16- New bridges (have been built – have built – have been building – are built) in Cairo recently.
- 17- When we arrived at the hotel, our room (was preparing – has been preparing – was being prepared – were prepared).
- 18- The computer (was checked – was checking – has been checked – would be checked) by the teacher yesterday.
- 19- The house (had decorated – will be decorating – had been decorated – was decorating) before the party.
- 20- A new school (has been built – was built – had to build – was building) in the village last year.
- 21- The house (was being decorated – is decorated – has been decorated – decorated) when my father came home.
- 22- The hotel (uses – used – has used – has been used) in many famous films.
- 23- The bread (had not been made – isn't made – couldn't make – made) before we went to bed.
- 24- This picture (painted – has been painted – was painted – were painted) in the nineteenth century.
- 25- When we went into the hotel room, the beds (hadn't been made – hadn't been making – aren't making – was making).
- 26- This funny photo on the internet is very popular. It (sends – has been sent – was sending – will be sending) to hundreds of people!
- 27- When we arrived at the theatre, the actors (photographed – were photographing – were being photographed – are photographing).
- 28- This library book is very old. I think it (has been read – reads – will read – will be reading) by a lot of people!
- 29- They (have opened – were opening – had opened – are opening) the hotel before they built those flats.
- 30- Yesterday evening, the TV programme (is being watched – was watched – will be watching – has been watched) by nearly a million people.
- 31- The school windows (have been cleaned – has been cleaned – were being cleaned – were cleaning) already.
- 32- I (took – was taken – were taken – will be taking) to the tennis competition at the weekend by the club's bus.
- 33- Some trees in the park (were cutting – have to cut – were being cut – is being cut) down today.
- 34- The boss (shown – showed – was shown – showing) the new computer to his assistant.
- 35- A pay rise (gave – giving – could give – was given) to me by my employer.

- 36- The question was asked (to – of – with – for) David.
- 37- He hoped (to be chosen – to choose – to have chosen – being chosen) for the team.
- 38- He didn't want (to contact – being contacted – to be contacted – to be contacting) by strangers.
- 39- He avoided (catching – being caught – to catch – to have caught) by the police.
- 40- He insisted on (seeing – to see – being seen – having seen) by the manager.
- 41- He (has sold – will sell – was selling – sold) the car for 10,000 pounds last week.
- 42- The bus (was broken – broke – breaks – has been broken) down yesterday.
- 43- They turned and (were run – have been run – ran – running) when they saw us coming.
- 44- This picture (painted – was painted – is painted – has been painted) by my friend last week.
- 45- Before roads (were building – built – were built – have been built) across the desert, few visitors came to this town.
- 46- She (was accused – has accused – had accused – was accusing) of forging تزوير money.
- 47- It is (saying – says – said – say) that the building was started in 237 BC.
- 48- It (has believed – is believed – is believing – had believed) that wolves and foxes were hunted in Sinai 3,000 years ago.
- 49- The newspaper (reports – is reported – has been reported – is being reported) that food prices increased by ten percent last year.
- 50- It (is fearing – has feared – will fear – is feared) that there are no survivors of the crash.
- 51- She is thought to (be suffered – being suffered – have suffered – suffers) from amnesia.
- 52- Some of her stories (base – is based – are based – are basing) on her travels to some countries.
- 53- Her best books (were publishing – have published – have been published – will publish) in over a hundred countries.
- 54- Since then, the play (performs – is performing – has been performed – will be performed) without a break.
- 55- They (were arrested – were arresting – are being arrested – have been arrested) by the police last night.
- 56- The crime (has solved – to solve – has been solved – were solved).
- 57- It (has known – has been knowing – is known – will be knowing) that smoking causes serious diseases.
- 58- It has been (reported – to report – reporting – reports) that foreign tourism increased by 20% last year.
- 59- Many of Agatha Christie's stories (have made – has made – has been made – have been made) into films and TV programmes.

60- A 78-year old man (has been won – is won – won – was won) this year's prize for crime fiction.

61- A terrible thing (was happened – happening – happened – to happen) yesterday.

62- A famous tennis player is believed (to be hurting – to have been hurt – was being hurt – was hurting) after a city centre road accident.

63- It is believed that young children (can be teaching – can teach – can be taught – are teaching) languages at school.

64- It (is knowing – is known – has known – is being known) that many people use water from the Nile to water plants.

65- More than 50,000 people are believed (to have been killed – to be killed – to be killing – to have been killing) by the earthquake last month.

### Communication skills: Talking about advantages and disadvantages

One positive side جانب ايجابي is that...	One negative side جانب سلبي is that...
A positive side to that is ...	A negative side to that is ...
Another advantage is that...	Another downside is that... جانب سلبي
What is the benefit فائدة of that?	What is the downside of that?
What are the pros and cons of...? ما هي مزايا وعيوب..؟	

### Test on unit 8

#### A- Vocabulary and Structure

##### Choose the correct answer:

1. He would like (to be examined – to examine – to have examined – to be examining) by the doctor.
2. Someone was thought to (break – be breaking – have broken – breaks) into our house last night.
3. It is thought that waste that (is put – puts – is putting – has put) into the river by factories is often so poisonous that it kills the fish.
4. It (says – is saying – is said – has said) that, in Egypt, about 38 million people drink polluted water.
5. You must never wash food using water that (may fill – may be filled – may be filling – will fill) with toxic chemicals.

6. We should all (teaching – to teach – be taught – being taught) about the dangers that exist today.
7. It is believed that about 4 million tons of waste (goes – to go – will be gone – to be gone) into the Nile every year.
8. Houses (design – have designed – are designed – are designing) to be warm in winter and cool in summer.
9. Our car (is being repaired – is repairing – has repaired – will repair) this week.
10. They (were built – will be built – have been built – built) these flats in 1965.
11. The car (drives – was driving – was being driven – will drive) too fast.
12. We (have invited – will invite – has invited – have been invited) to a party at the weekend.
13. The headmaster (had been warned – had warned – is warned – will be warned) the students about being late for school.
14. I expect we (will be told – will tell – have told – had told) where to go.
15. Charles Dickens (writes – is written – was written – wrote) Oliver Twist a long time ago.
16. Nuclear weapons pose a serious (benefit – threat – advantage – merit) to world peace.
17. I'm sorry to (interrupt – adopt – attempt – consult), but there's a telephone call for you.
18. Insulin is used to (extract – control – divide – blend) the rise of glucose levels in the blood.
19. He is a professional and energetic film (anchor – captor – director – factor).
20. The president held an (efficiency – accuracy – emergency – insulting) meeting to discuss military strategy with his defence commanders yesterday.
21. She works as a/an (applicant – arrogant – disinfectant – consultant) for a design company.
22. All of them were (purified – horrified – clarified – classified) at the news of Cindy's death.
23. She likes Biology, but she's not keen on (Physics – physicist – physical – physician).
24. If the machine breaks down at any time, there's always a (technician – musician – comedian – dietician) on call.
25. The plane suddenly just disappeared from the (television – radio – radar – microwave) screen.
26. Illegal hunting is (threatening – increasing – boosting – helping) the survival of many species.
27. She spoke for 20 minutes without (injection – interruption – infection – deception).
28. He's known to be an outstanding (physics – physicist – physical – biology).
29. There is a (direction – direct – director – directed) link between the unemployment rate **معدل البطالة** and crime.
30. We listened to the news with a mixture of surprise and (error – mirror – horror – emperor).

### **B-Reading Comprehension**

#### **Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

There are new findings that not enough sleep may cause people to gain weight. Researchers say a lack of sleep can produce hormonal changes that increase feelings of hunger.

In one study, researchers in the United States examined information on more than one thousand people. The people had taken part in a long-term study of sleep disorders.

Some people slept less than five hours a night. They had fifteen percent higher blood levels of a hormone called ghrelin than people who slept eight hours. And **they** had fifteen percent less of the hormone leptin. Experts say ghrelin helps make people feel hungry; leptin makes you feel full.

The scientists say these hormonal changes may be a cause of obesity in Western societies. The results were not affected by how much people exercised. People who are awake longer have more time to burn energy. But the researchers say loss of sleep may increase hunger especially for high-calorie foods, so people gain weight.

Researchers from Stanford University in California and the University of Wisconsin did the study. They found that the best amount of sleep for weight control is seven-point-seven hours a night.

Another study found that people who slept just four hours a night for two nights had an eighteen percent reduction in leptin. And they had a twenty-eight percent increase in ghrelin. The young men in that study also appeared to want more sweet and starchy foods.

#### **Choose the correct answer:**

1-Hormonal changes may be a cause of ----- in people who get little sleep.

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a) good health    | b) overweight         |
| c) mental illness | d) vitamin deficiency |

2-The best title to this passage is:

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) how to lose weight                         | b) how to gain more weight |
| c) the link between lack of sleep and obesity | d) starvation              |

3-According to the passage, hunger may result from -----.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) loss of sleep | b) oversleeping   |
| c) starchy food  | d) too much sleep |

4- People who are awake longer have more time to -----.

- |                 |             |                 |                |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a) do exercises | b) do sport | c) do more work | d) burn energy |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|

5-The underlined word 'they' refers to -----.

- a) people who slept 8 hours                      b) people who slept less than 5 hours
- c) researchers who did the study              d) Western societies

6-According to the passage, you must be careful about ----- to control your weight.

- a) the type of exercises you do                      b) how many hormones are in your body
- c) the type of work you do                              d) the amount of sleep you get

**Answer the following questions:**

7-What is the best amount of sleep for weight control?

8-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) present or ready for use
- b) a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body

9-How many people took part in the first study?

10-How does hunger for high-calorie foods influence people?

**C- Writing**

**Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between Ibrahim and a salesman in a big store:**

- Salesman** : Can I help you, sir?
- Ibrahim** : Yes, please. -----(1)-----.
- Salesman** : A complaint? What about?
- Ibrahim** : About a TV set I bought last week.
- Salesman** : -----(2)-----?
- Ibrahim** : The screen is very dark.
- Salesman** : But I had tried the set before you took it, -----(3)-----?
- Ibrahim** : I know you had. However, -----(4)-----.
- Salesman** : -----(5)-----?
- Ibrahim** : Here is the guarantee certificate.
- Salesman** : Ok. Would you like to replace it or would you like your money back?
- Ibrahim** : -----(6)-----.

**8- Write a paragraph of about 120 words about:**

**"Imagine what would happen if intelligent computers and robots controlled humans"**

**E- Translation**

**A) Translate into Arabic:**

- 1- Some scientists believe that if machines became smarter than humans, they would be able to create unimaginable weapons and destroy humanity.
- 2- Today, technology is very important because it is used for almost everything and like everything, technology has advantages and disadvantages.

**B) Translate into English:**

- 1 تلعب وسائل الاعلام دورا حيويا في توعية الناس بمخاطر التلوث.
- 2 يحتوي الكون علي ملايين النجوم و الكواكب التي تبعد ملايين الأميال عن الأرض.

**Smile like a baby,  
Shine like a dew drop,  
Be confident like the sun,  
Fly like a butterfly,  
And trust me,  
no one can stop you from being  
successful.**